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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/629,857	07/30/2003	Yasunori Nakamura	030918	6154	
23850 7	590 06/27/2006		EXAMINER		
ARMSTRONG, KRATZ, QUINTOS, HANSON & BROOKS, LLP			CHEUNG, WILLIAM K		
	1725 K STREET, NW SUITE 1000 WASHINGTON, DC 20006		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			1713		
			DATE MAILED: 06/27/2006		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

				<u> </u>		
		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/629,857	NAKAMURA ET AL.			
	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit	 -		
		William K. Cheung	1713			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the	correspondence address -	•		
WHI(- Exte after - If NO - Failt Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY CHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DAMASSIONS of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. Depriod for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period ware to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing led patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ti will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONI	N. imely filed n the mailing date of this communica ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)⊠ 2a)⊟ 3)⊟	Since this application is in condition for allowar	action is non-final. nce except for formal matters, pr		s is		
	closed in accordance with the practice under E	:x рапе Quayle, 1935 С.D. 11, 4	⊅33 U.G. 213.			
Disposit	ion of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠	Claim(s) 1,3,5-8 and 10-12 is/are pending in the 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdraw Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1,3,5-8 and 10-12 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
10)□	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acceeding a specific and a specific a	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Se ion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	ee 37 CFR 1.85(a). bjected to. See 37 CFR 1.12			
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
2) 🔲 Notic 3) 🔲 Infor	et(s) te of References Cited (PTO-892) te of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) tr No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal I 6) Other:				

Application/Control Number: 10/629,857 Page 2

Art Unit: 1713

DETAILED ACTION

Request for Continued Examination

1. The request filed on June 13, 2006 for a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) under 37 CFR 1.53(d) based on parent Application No. 10/629,857 is acceptable and a RCE has been established. An action on the RCE follows. Claims 1, 3, 5-8, 10-12 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

Art Unit: 1713

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
- 4. Claims 1, 3, 5-8, 10-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as anticipated by or, in the alternative, under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as obvious over Chatterjee (US 5,922,471) for the reasons adequately set forth from paragraph 4 of final office action issued January 13, 2006.

The invention of claims 1, 3, 5-8, 10-12 relates to a polypropylene-based resin composition for metallized films, comprising:

- (A) **100 parts by weight of a propylene random copolymer** produced in the presence of a metallocene catalyst, which as the properties (a-1) to (a-5):
 - (a-1) propylene unit present at 88 to 99.5% by mol, and ethylene and/or butene structural unit present at 0.5 to 12% by mol,
 - (a-2) melt flow rate (MFR_A) of 1 to 30g/10 minutes,
 - (a-3) **polydispersity index** (PI), determined by the melt viscoelasticity analysis, of **2.4 to 4**,

Art Unit: 1713

(a-4) **solubles** contained at 20°C or lower, determined by cross fractionation chromatography (CFC), at **1.2% by weight or less**, and the solubles having a weight-average molecular weight of **0.1x10**⁴ **to 6.0x10**⁴, and (a-5) **solubles** contained at 40°C or lower, determined by cross fractionation chromatography (CFC), at **4.0% by weight or less**, and the solubles having a weight-average molecular weight of **0.1x10**⁴ **to 8.0x10**⁴, (a-6) **melting point** (Tp), determined by differential scanning calorimetry (DSC), of **115 to 150** °C,

- (B) **0.0 1 to 6 parts** by weight of a **polyethylene** resin having a density of **0.945 to 0.980g/cm³**, **melt index (MI_B) of 1 to 1000g/10 minutes**, and ratio of

 MI_B to MFR_A, i.e., (MI_B/MFR_A) ratio, of **0.7 to 1000**,
- (C) **0.01 to 0.7 parts** by weight of an **antiblocking agent** having an average particle size of **1.0 to 5.0µm** and pore volume of **1.7mL/g or less**,
- (D) 0.01 to 0.5 parts by weight of an antioxidant having a molecular weight of 500 or more, and
- (E) 0.005 to 0.5 parts by weight of a hydrotalcite-based compound.

Applicant's arguments filed June 13, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants argue that the invention of claims 1, 3, 5-8, 10-12 should now be allowable because the amended claim 1 now recites "1.2% by weight or less" of solubles contained at 20 °C or lower, determined by cross fractionation chromatography.

Art Unit: 1713

However, after a careful consideration, the rejection of claims 1, 3, 5-8, 10-12 is maintained because Chatterjee (abstract) clearly discloses polypropylene random copolymer resins for metallized film applications. Further, Chatterjee (col. 2, line 21 to col. 4, line 55) clearly teach using applicants' claimed components (antioxidant, hydrotalcite, HDPE, antiblocking agent) (col. 4, Table I and II) in specific ranges.

Although Chatterjee does not provide a working example to demonstrate applicants' claimed invention in a single embodiment, however, it would not be difficult to one of ordinary skill in art to obtain the invention of claims 1, 3, 5-8, 10-12 after reading the specific component teachings (antioxidant, hydrotalcite, HDPE, antiblocking agent) in Chatterjee.

Regarding the claimed "polyethylene resin having a density of 0.945 to 0.980g/cm³, melt index (MI_B) of 1 to 1000g/10 minutes, and ratio of MI_B to MFR_A, i.e., (MI_B/MFR_A) ratio, of 0.7 to 1000", applicants must recognize that these recited properties are typical properties of high density polyethylene as recognized by one of ordinary skilled in the polyolefin industries.

In view of the substantially identical composition and intended used disclosed in Chatterjee and the composition and intended use being claimed, the examiner has a reasonable basis to believe that the claimed "solubles contained at 20 °C or lower, determined by cross fractionation chromatography (CFC), at 1.2% by weight or less,

Art Unit: 1713

and the solubles having a weight-average molecular weight of 0.1×10^4 to 6.0×10^4 , and (a-5) solubles contained at 40° C or lower, determined by cross fractionation chromatography (CFC), at 4.0% by weight or less, the solubles having a weight-average molecular weight of 0.1×10^4 to 8.0×10^{4n} , DSC melting point characteristics, the mathematical relationship of claim 6 are inherently possessed in Chatterjee. Since the PTO does not have proper means to conduct experiments, the burden of proof is now shifted to applicants to show otherwise. In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 195 USPQ 430 (CCPA 1977); In re Fitzgerald, 205 USPQ 594 (CCPA 1980).

Regarding the recited "metallocene" limitation in claim 1, applicants must recognize that "[E]ven though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)

Regarding applicants' argument that it is critical for the claimed propylene copolymer to have "1.2% by weight or less" of solubles, in order to achieve a good balance of film properties, applicants must recognize that Chatterjee (col. 5, Table III) also discloses good seal strength and haze properties. Furthermore, applicants' must recognize that the amount of comparative data submitted is not sufficient to show that it

Art Unit: 1713

is not possible for the catalyst system of Chatterjee to obtain the claimed "1.2% by weight or less", because Chatterjee (col. 6, claims 1-12) clearly claiming a propylene copolymer comprising the amount of ethylene comonomer as claimed.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William K Cheung whose telephone number is (571) 272-1097. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00AM to 2:00PM; 4:00PM to 8:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David WU can be reached on (571) 272-1114. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Application/Control Number: 10/629,857 Page 8

Art Unit: 1713

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

William K. Cheung, Ph. Q.

Primary Examiner

June 21, 2006 WILLIAM K. CHEUNG PRIMARY EXAMINER